

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-Class matter, Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

Subscription Rates:

Per Month ..... \$ 2.50 Per Month, Foreign ..... \$ 3.50  
Per Year ..... \$30.00 Per Year, Foreign ..... \$45.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : JUNE 18

## ANTIBILLBOARD CAMPAIGNS.

Billboard patrons and those who believe that "it is going too far" to combat the use of disfiguring signs by the most effective means ought to be glad that the women of Honolulu are satisfied to fight only the outdoor signs and willing to tolerate the many other forms of advertising elsewhere deemed objectionable. The Seapa Society of England, "for prevention of disfigurement in town and country," for instance, is working against framed advertisements in public places, advertisements on theater drop curtains, advertisements on playing cards, ash trays and such, as well as the ordinary outdoor signs. The executive committee of this society recently circulated a pamphlet, of which the following, reproduced for the effect it may have on billboard fighters and billboard patrons, is a part.

The pamphlet says:

"The committee venture to draw the attention of the society to a few ways in which each individual member may, by his own action, promote the object of the society, which, it will be remembered, is 'the prevention of disfigurement in town or country.' The most effective of all means for achieving this object is the creation of a public opinion desiring it and insisting upon it. Such a public opinion very largely exists already, as is shown among other signs by the many county councils and municipalities who are adopting the Advertisements Regulation Act of 1907; but, at the same time, it must be admitted that a large portion of the public is indifferent to the evils against which we are fighting, and that, of those who are not, many adopt a hopeless attitude, and incline to think nothing can be done. This hopelessness can be cured by showing what has been and is being done; and the indifference can be at any rate partially removed by showing the possibility of a better way and the strong desire felt for it by many people. In particular those who advertise in an objectionable way, or allow the erection of objectionable advertisements, often do so in mere ignorance and carelessness, being quite unaware that anybody suffers by them. If their attention is called to the annoyance they cause they will often remove the offending board or plate; and even if they do not it is a gain that they should have learnt that such things annoy many people, some of whom probably are, or may become their clients or customers.

"The committee therefore venture to draw the attention of members to a few definite ways in which they can assist in preventing disfigurement and forming a sound public opinion on the subject:

"By themselves speaking or writing to any of their own tradesmen who use disfiguring advertisements.

"If landowners, by putting a clause into all agreements forbidding the erection of advertisements on the lands or houses let; and by urging upon friends who are landowners the insertion of such a clause; a course which is, it may be added, already adopted on a good many estates.

"It may be well to give the wording of a clause actually in use:

The tenant will not erect any hoarding, except such as may be necessary during the erection or repair of buildings, nor an advertisement or notice board standing as a separate erection; but this covenant shall not restrain the exhibition of the ordinary notices over the doors or windows of shops as to the shopkeeper's name and trade. And (save as aforesaid) no advertisements or notices shall be painted or posted upon, or affixed to the demised premises, or any wall or fence thereof.

"If motorists, by supporting in all possible ways the protests of the Automobile Association and the motor newspapers against the disfigurement of the roads by firms supplying articles used by motorists. An effective way of doing this is by refusing to deal with local agents who join in these advertisements; or, where that is not possible, by complaining to them and pointing out to them that such advertisements greatly detract from the pleasure of motoring tours in country districts.

"By protesting to hotel managers, when staying in their houses, against the practice of hanging framed advertisements on the walls of rooms instead of pictures, and that of supplying ash trays or other articles of furniture with advertisements upon them. The most effective means of enforcing such protests is, perhaps, to refuse to use an article which has an advertisement upon it and insist upon having a plain one supplied.

"By writing at once to any theater manager who uses his stage curtain for purposes of advertisement, and informing him that they object strongly to this practice and will not revisit his theater while it continues. It may be well also in these cases to mention the existence of this society and the strong public opinion behind it.

"By pointing out to farmers, cottagers and others, and especially to those who keep inns or let lodgings, what they are often quite ready to feel when it is pointed out, that the attractiveness of the country and the villages is greatly reduced by ugly advertisements, and asking them, both from public spirit and in their own interest, not to spoil fields or village streets by allowing their erection.

"By forming, where opportunity occurs, local societies on some such model as the John Evelyn Club at Wimbledon, about which the secretary of Seapa will gladly give information. A few people, openly united in a society, can generally, by means of friendly remonstrances, exercise great influence in the prevention of disfigurement in their district. And the influence of such societies is not merely preventive. They soon create a body of public opinion, inspired by a love of Nature and a delight in whatever the neighborhood contains of architectural or historical interest, which is an active force for good throughout the district."

## THE ARMOY APPROPRIATION.

No particular danger exists of the Territory losing its right to the use of the armory lot under the condition that a start on the armory for the national guard must be made within the year and the alternative is not one of an armory or no armory. The question before Honolulu is whether we are to have an adequate armory on the site given back by the federal authorities or an inadequate one. The territorial government has the site and an appropriation of \$100,000 available, and, if needs be, a \$100,000 armory will be built. But, would it not be extremely foolish to tie up indefinitely the value of the site and the appropriation for something which all agree will not even meet the requirements of the present, to say nothing of the additional requirements of the near future?

An additional \$23,000 will provide a building suitable to the needs of a full regiment, although the appropriation and the increase desired will provide nothing for the furnishing of the armory. The building will be there, however, and the matter of furnishing it, equipping the proposed gymnasium and making the various company rooms attractive can come later. Without the additional sum, the armory will never be adequate and the total cost will represent money more or less wasted.

For these reasons, the militia officers are asking the supervisors to appropriate from city funds the additional \$23,000. The armory will be, to all intents and purposes, a Honolulu building, available for any large gatherings, exhibitions and such, and used at all times by the citizen soldiers of Honolulu. The money asked from the city could not be put to a use of more general benefit than in enabling the Territory to supply the city with the larger armory designed.

In addition to pleasing the citizens generally, the larger armory is needed if Honolulu is to carry out the expressed desire of the war department and enlist the Honolulu guard up to regimental strength. This is well worth considering.

There are many legitimate demands upon the public purse of this city, more, perhaps, than can be met, to say nothing of the demands which can not be termed legitimate but which call for—and receive—plenty of consideration. The armory appropriation will mean less to be spent on other things, but just now it appears that there is little of more pressing importance, especially as it is possible for the city, with the use of convict labor, to quarry out and supply building materials to the value of the appropriation asked at a cost less than the amount. We believe that the general public would approve the appropriation by the supervisors.

## A POLITICAL TRICK.

President Taft yesterday vetoed the army appropriation bill passed by the Democratic congress. In so doing he took the least objectionable of two possible paths, both of them mined by political dynamite that threatened his political safety. On the one hand was the endorsement of a measure almost avowedly political in scope and aim, which would have removed from office a man appointed by Theodore Roosevelt, with whom Mr. Taft is fighting one of the greatest political fights in the history of the nation. On the other hand by vetoing the bill he causes the appropriations for the army to be held up indefinitely, and as pointed out elsewhere in The Advertiser this morning, runs the risk of cutting off the supply of money necessary for the vast establishment we have spent so many years in building up.

Chief of the lessons which the veto of the President gives is that it is high time for the army, to be taken out of politics altogether. No branch of the government service has suffered more cruelly through our vicious system of political preferment in everything, than has the army. Even the navy, because of certain conditions inherent in the service, has suffered less, although it too has been made the football of party politics of exceedingly dubious character.

The present army bill is a case in point. It contains practically all of the objections to partisan legislation possible to crowd into one measure. The attack upon some army posts was conceived in the sole hope of manufacturing political ammunition for the coming election fight. In this the Democrats were assisted by the Buckley resolution, which put into the hands of Chairman Hay of the military committee the control of certain amendments through which he was able to force Senator Warren of Wyoming, to join in the attack upon General Wood.

As the bill came from the house it tied the hands of the war department to such an extent that it would have been impossible for the department to order a pane of glass for some of the army posts. Senator Warren was able to straighten out this situation to some extent, but only by the admission of a clause which limits the President's selection of a chief of staff.

That such a bill would have curtailed the President's rights and authority as commander-in-chief of the army, as provided for by the constitution seems obvious, but under the party whip it was forced through the congress. Naturally there was nothing for President Taft to do but to veto the measure even though he runs the risk of being compelled to call an extra session to pass another appropriation bill, which shall not contain the objectionable features of the one he has just killed.

Such a condition of affairs would be impossible under a more sensible system of government than the one we have been applying these many years. The constitutional powers of Europe would not dream of subjecting their armies or navies to the vagaries of a political party, in power today and discredited tomorrow. There the policies are fixed by constitutional officers responsible to the people for the condition of their respective portfolios and the results attained under most searching tests.

Is it not time then to adopt some means of lifting the heavy burden of partisan politics from the necks of the two services which we are going to need most keenly some of these days, only to find that while they have been made pawns in the political game they have deteriorated to such a degree that dependence upon them is impossible, and that the money spent upon them has been utterly thrown away.

## PRESIDENT TAFT SAFE.

There are those among the followers of William Howard Taft who will be delighted and not a little surprised by the cablegram from H. L. Holstein, that "as result of committee findings Taft's nomination absolutely certain." Of course, even the faint hearted clung to the belief that the national convention and the national committee would see things as we see them, and would repudiate the claims of the Rough Rider, but the Colonel's continued successes at the state primaries gave not a few that cold, dank chill which goes with the foreboding of defeat and the sense of bitter disappointment.

Naturally the declaration of Mr. Holstein on the eve of the great battle in the convention and following the bitter contests, means that there has been a counting of noses by the members of the national committee, and that those men are satisfied with the way in which things have gone for the President's fight. Judging from the cablegrams received from the Associated Press and other sources as well as that from Mr. Holstein, the national committee must have spent the night of Saturday in consultation. Holstein's cablegram was filed at four o'clock in the morning, Chicago time. And it speaks for itself as to the result of the conference that apparently preceded it.

Of course, it is well to keep in mind the admonition of the Bible, "let not him who putteth on his armor boast himself as he that putteth it off," but it is nevertheless comforting to know that there is a good chance of the fighting going for us instead of the other fellow. Mr. Roosevelt has made a tremendous struggle, one of the most effective struggles in the political history of the country, and he has made a far better showing than most of his opponents dreamed possible at the time he tossed his sombrero into the ring these few strenuous months ago. It speaks all the more highly for the strength of Mr. Taft among the conservatives of his party that he should stand as well as he apparently does this morning, the last day before the final struggle begins.

Better than that. It speaks well for the strength of the Republican party, and gives pause to those who would have us believe that this is to be a Democratic year. Certainly if the conservative faction of the party is strong enough to repudiate Roosevelt with the ease which it seems to have been done in Chicago by the committee, there remains enough vitality within it to make the task of beating it something of which the Democrats will have an undeniable right to be proud should they accomplish it.

## WATER AND THE BONDS.

It appears fairly certain that Hawaii is to have another bond issue of a million and a half dollars for use in building up the public necessities of the Territory. Aside from the fact that it is well to remember that we shall have to pay those bonds in the time to come and that it therefore behooves us to spend the money wisely and with forethought, there arises the question as to what is the most vitally essential aim to be attained by the expenditure of any part of the cash.

It is with pleasure therefore that one hears of the announcement of the department of public works that one quarter of a million dollars of the new bond issue will be spent in making a waterworks system for Honolulu. We have so recently suffered so severely by reason of our lack in that direction, even the promise of relief and protection against a recurrence of the trouble sounds good although the actual fulfillment of the promise may be far in the future.

According to the statement printed in this morning's Advertiser tenders for new pumps and machinery will be called for at once and the water mains will have \$125,000 spent upon them. In all the sum of \$250,000 will go for building up a water system. Kaimuki and Manoa valley are the two districts in the city which are at present suffering most from the lack of an adequate supply of water. It is natural and proper that a large portion of the sum set aside for the waterworks should be devoted to lessening their shortage.

It must not be forgotten that while money and skilled engineers can do much for the city they can give us back what we have wasted. The water that has flown into the sea without having performed any useful purpose during the last year would serve to keep the suffering districts well supplied throughout the entire dry season. It is up to the city, and that means the citizens of the city, to keep the waste down to the minimum and to hoard the supply as a treasure that belongs to our children as well as to us.

## THE PASSING HOUR.

All is not gold that glitters. It may be one of the tins in the ash heap in the back yard.

In vetoing the army appropriation bill President Taft did the only thing a man could have done.

It will feel almost lonesome in town when the Bulletin disappears within the spacious maw of the Star.

With automobile thieves in Hilo who shall say that the Big Island is falling behind in the march of civilization.

What with Harry Thaw trying to escape from Matteawan and the Chinese gamblers cluttering up Judge Monsarrat's court these be hard days for the judiciary.

The low moaning sound you hear is not the sobbing of the surf on the reef or the whispering of the trade among the trees, but the booming of the racket in Chicago.

In view of the fact that the beef trust has successfully evaded the suits lodged by the government most every month during the last ten years it would not seem that Attorney General Wickersham's appeal to the trust to dissolve will carry much weight.

## OAHU GRADUATES ATTEND SERVICE

Rev. Mr. Smith Delivers Special Sermon to College Students at Central Union.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Before a large audience of relatives and friends of the twenty-eight graduates of the Oahu College, Rev. Robert E. Smith, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, delivered the sermon to the class in the Central Union Church last evening. Special music was rendered by the college glee club and a trio. Beautiful floral decorations were used.

With the exception of one previous graduating class this year's class is the largest that has completed the course at the college. The usual exercises incident to the commencement season will be conducted during this week.

## Shoulder Burdens.

Rev. Mr. Smith took as his text, "Let no man despise thy youth." "Neglect not the gift that is in thee." From First Timothy 4:12-14. He said in part:

"These words are a part of a stirring message sent to a promising young man in the last half of the first century. He was named Timothy. The responsibilities which rested upon him were very important and very heavy. He had to rule the presbyters, most of whom were older than himself; he had to settle all disputed questions which arose; he had to contend with the leaders of rival sects in the city, all of whom bitterly opposed him; he had to courageously oppose the prejudices, covetousness, sensuality and vice of a great city.

"Realizing this young man's responsibilities the Apostle Paul wrote a helpful and inspiring message to him. It was 'Let no man despise thy youth.' 'Neglect not the gift that is in thee.'

## Life's Possibilities.

"We thus have for our subject, 'The possibilities of life and their unfoldment.' Life for the young is teeming with grand and tremendous possibilities. Many inherent possibilities lie slumbering in the heart and life of every rational youth.

"Emerson says, 'The world is all gates, all opportunities, strings of tension waiting to be struck.' The psalmist had the same lofty conception of the greatness of man when he wrote, 'Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels and hast crowned him with glory and honor.'

"Although man is the supreme work of divine creation, although his possibilities are almost infinite yet, relatively speaking, only a few men, only a few women, ever rise into a consciousness of their greatness and form a true conception of the tremendous possibilities of life.

"First of all, meditate upon your exalted position in the order of creation. Above everything else the young man or young woman should firmly resolve, by divine assistance, to prove worthy of such an exalted position in the universe of God. You can only prove worthy of such divine honor by forming right conceptions of the possibilities of life and then by devoting life itself to the grandest realization of those possibilities.

## Story of Great Men.

"History abounds with examples of young men and women who have risen from obscurity to places of honor, of trust and of responsibility. Sturgeon, the electrician; Samuel Drew, the essayist; and Thomas Edwards, the naturalist, were shoemakers in their youth. Abraham Lincoln was a railsplitter and Horace Greeley was poor and unsuccessful at the first.

"These great men and thousands of others formed lofty conceptions of the responsibilities of life and were true and faithful to them. This is the keynote of the highest success.

"Those who are today filling honored positions as judges, lawyers, physicians, clergymen, generals, navigators, merchants, manufacturers and teachers will soon lay down their burdens and honors. Their places will be filled by the youth of today who are forming lofty conceptions of the responsibilities of life.

## Strive for Object.

"It makes no difference how humble the start in life may be, how small our resources may be. The principal thing which the young man or young woman needs is a lofty conception of the possibilities of life. The person who has such a conception of life is bound to achieve true success in some sphere of life.

"Having formed a true and exalted conception of life's possibilities it becomes the duty of the young to devote their entire lives to the unfoldment of these possibilities. Every young man and young woman here today is in possession of rare gifts and tremendous opportunities.

"In order to properly unfold these possibilities several things are absolutely necessary on your part. First, you must have a well defined purpose in view. Multitudes of men and women have become stranded on the shores of time because they have neglected in young life to form a concentrated purpose.

## Stick to It.

"I have seen a young man pass from one employment in life to another with surprising rapidity. As a result his life proved a failure while a companion of his formed a definite purpose and stuck faithfully to one employment and achieved success.

"Emerson says, 'A purpose is a companion.' Another writer commenting on this statement says, 'And the companion is good if the purpose is good. It pushes a man right along as if it had strong hands.'

"The young man or young woman who succeeds today will be the one who dares to form a firm purpose, who dares to make it known, who dares to stand by it unflinchingly to the end.

"The second necessary step in the unfoldment of life's possibilities is resolution. Resolution is defined as

'firmness in adhering to a purpose, especially in the face of dangers and difficulties.'

"One writer says, 'Energy, invincible determination with a right motive are the levers that move the world. Napoleon once asked one of his marshals about a movement he had in contemplation and the marshal replied that if circumstances were favorable it might be accomplished. Napoleon replied, 'Circumstances! I care nothing about circumstances. I make circumstances.'

## Steam Ahead.

"Young men and young women, if you succeed in life you must be resolute, you must be courageous, you must be optimistic and you must not bend to circumstances, but make circumstances. You must become moral heroes and heroines. You must not rely on chance or luck or fortune or accident to lead you to the goal of true success. Unswerving adherence to a lofty purpose will achieve both temporal and eternal victories.

"Young men and young women, in spite of all unfavorable circumstances, 'Steam ahead.' I know of no royal road to success. True success in this life is only possible by hard work and indomitable perseverance.

"A third necessary requirement in the unfoldment of life's possibilities is nobility of character. Even with a purpose and resolution man is doomed to defeat and disappointment without a pure and noble character.

## Value of Character.

"Real and permanent success is largely dependent upon nobility of character. First of all, be sure that your character has a firm and sure foundation. 'Be true to yourself and to God.' Undeveloped music and harmony and power lie slumbering in the young life.

"The divine hand will transform human character until it is as pure as the dewdrop. It will fashion human character until it becomes a model of integrity, righteousness and true nobility. The divine life, the Christ life incarnated in the human life will become the mightiest of all factors in the unfoldment of all the possibilities of life.

"Young people, in order to attain the highest success you need above everything else a spotless character. Build so well that your character will shine with ever increasing splendor through time and eternity."

## MASONS ASKED TO LOOK FOR FELLOW

For one reason or another the Masons of Wyandotte, Michigan, would like to know what has become of Frank Anthony Crossen, who has evidently neglected to write back to the folks. Crossen was last heard from by the Michigan people in April, when he was in Honolulu and when he announced his intention of going to Maui. Since then he has been singularly silent or rather lax in his correspondence and the Wyandotte Masons have written to the Masons of Hawaii asking them to locate him, if possible. The missing man is five feet, five inches tall, weighs about 175 pounds, is very dark and has a right ear scalloped. Also he has a birthmark—location not stated.

## ALASKA VOLCANO ERUPTION CHANGES FACE OF COUNTRY

KARLUK, Alaska, June 16.—The eruption of the volcanoes in the Aleutian range have changed the entire face of the country for a radius of miles. Old landmarks have vanished, and new bays and capes formed. The natives declare that they are unable to recognize the most familiar places. The destruction is terrible, although supplies have reached here in limited quantities.

Father Reginald, archivist of the Catholic mission, who was taken ill while alighting from a street car on Friday and unable to walk for a time is reported as recovering nicely. It is said he will be able to resume his duties in a few days.

## BACKACHE IS A WARNING

Honolulu People Should Not Neglect Their Kidneys.

Backache is nature's most frequent signal of sick or weakened kidneys. To cure the pains and aches, to remove the lameness you must reach the cause—the kidneys. If you have pain through the small of your back, urinary disorders, headaches, dizzy spells, or are nervous and depressed, start treating the kidneys with a tested kidney remedy. The slightest symptom of kidney trouble may be nature's warning of approaching dropsy, diabetes, or fatal Bright's disease. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills should be used at the first sign of disorder. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are especially for sick kidneys—have been curing kidney trouble for over 75 years. Read Honolulu testimony.

B. T. White, Pearl City, Oahu, Honolulu, Hawaii, says: "I am ninety-two years of age and suffered from backache and kidney disease for eight years. I have given Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a fair trial and have been so greatly benefited that I cheerfully recommend them to other kidney sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, whole agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.